THE BLAINE CLUB AT WASHINGTON-REPUBLICAN FEELING IN MICHIGAN-OREGON DEMOCRATIC

It is claimed that the charges that the Washington Blaine Club has sent out documents attacking rival candidates are without foundation. A Michigan Representative says that the Republicans of his State favor the nomination of Senator Blaine. The delegates from Oregon to the Democratic Convention are said to be Tilden men; though friends of Justice Field are assured five of them will vote for his nomination.

COURTEOUS PARTISANSHIP. THE WORK OF THE BLAINE CLUB OF WASHINGTON

CARRIED ON WITHOUT PERSONAL ABUSE OF OTHER CANDIDATES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The supporters of General Grant, and to a less extent those of Secretary Sherman, are complaining that the National Blaine Club of this city is circulating documents attacking rival candidates. It is quite remarkable that the persons making the accusation do not produce a single document from the Blaine Club in the remotest degree sustaining the charge.

They say that the Blaine Club has allowed its lists to be sent over to Philadelphia and to be used there in circulating documents hostile to General Grant. On investigation, the charge is ascertained to be without the slightest foundation in truth. Secretary Bartlett, of the Blame Club, states that every document issued and circulated by the club can be seen by calling at the rooms of the club. and that in no one of them can even a disrespectful personal allusion be found to either Grant or Sherman. The Blaine Club, he says, does not propose to open a campaign of slander or personal detraction

Mr. Bartlett further desires it to be distinctly understood that, even if the club had done any of the things charged, it could not lie at the door of Senator Blaine. The club was formed, just as the other Blaine Ciubs have been formed all over the country, by the voluntary coming together of its members.

by the voluntary coming together of its members, without asking permission of Mr. Blaine or even giving him notice, Mr. Blaine was not, indeed, in the city when the organization was started, and he was never consulted in regard to it.

When it was organized, he made of the Executive Committee the special request that nothing distasteful or off-unive to other candidates or their friends should ever be issued under its auspices. That request, Mr. Bartiett says, has been strictly and honorably obeyed. Indeed, there was no desire on the partiof any officer of the club to adopt any other course.

Many supporters of Mr. Blaine in this city believe that the raising of this fictitious issue against the Blaine Clab here is merely intended to give some color of justification for the friends of other candidates to attack Scuator Blaine. Since the rumor was started, a very careful critic has examined all the publications issued from the Blaine Club, and he pronounces them to be entirely free from every trace of objectionable matter touching other candidates.

MICHIGAN FOR BLAINE. THE FIRST CHOICE IN 1876 THE FAVORITE IN 1880-WASHBURNE THE SECOND CHOICE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- "What is the political outlook in your State?" asked a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day of a Michigan Representative who recently returned from a visit to his home.

'Michigan appears to be solid for Blaine," was the reply. "Blaine's popularity in my district dates from the Jeff Davis debate in January, 1876. Our State delegation voted for him in the first few ballots at Cincinnati in 1876 and then went over to Hayes. He appears to be much stronger with our people now than he was then. It is quite natural that this should be the case. Michigan Republicans are 'staiwart' and they want a stalwart candi-

Four years ago they seemed to settle down in the conviction that General Grant ought not to be, or could not be, elected again, and they have not changed their minds about that since. They do not talk much about it, and not many of them say that if General Grant is nominated this year they will not vote for him; but the feeling against his nomination is very strong. I cannot, of course, say what the effect of his nomination would be, but in my own district, which is a rather sharply contested one, I believe that we would have uphill work if

one, I believe that we would have uphill work if General Grant were placed at the head of our ticket. While I was at home I talked with one of our best Republicans who is a capital 'stumper,' He told me that if Grant were nominated, he didn't know but he should have to take the stump against him."

"Do you find any feeling in favor of Secretary Sherman ?" asked the correspondent.

"Very little indeed," was the reply. "The feeling among Michigan Republicans now appears to be that, if they have to fall back on anybody, Washburne will be their choice. Still, Secretary Sherman has a good many friends. Our Republicans are hard money men, and they give the Secretary Sherman's position as a member of the present Administration does not help him any. Then there is a feeling that we have had about enough of Ohio men for the present, and that works against Mr. Sherman."

THE OREGON CONVENTION. CONFLICTING REPORTS-TILDEN AND FIELD EACH SAID TO BE THE CHOICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 .- A dispatch from Portland, Ore., says: The Oregon Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Congressman Whiteaker for reflection. Six delegates to Cincinnati were

aker for reflection. Six delegates to Cincinnati were chosen, and though not positively instructed, are for fliden. A resolution in rayor of Tilden and Hendricks by a vote of 6 to 1.

Washington, April 9.—Friends of Justice Field in this My have received private disputches from Oregon station; that the Democratic delegation to Cincinnati from that State stands 5 to 1 in Justice Field's favor. The platform adopted by the State Convention is also acceptable to his friends.

ELECTING IOWA DELEGATES.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 9 .- The Republicans of Portawattomic County met here to-day and selected afficen delegates to the State Convention. Grant men largely predominated, and the delegation, though neinstructed, is solid for the General's nomination. The Convention pleuged itself to support the Chicago nominee, although he might not be its first choice.

SiOUX CITY, Iowa, April 9.—The Woodbury County Republican Convention today chose a solid instructed Biaine delegation of seven to the Iowa State Convention.

CITY NOMINATIONS AT TRENTON, N. J. TRENTON, N. J., April 9 .- Both parties made their nominations to much tor the election next Mon-day, the Republicans choosing Dr. R. R. Rogers for may, the Republicans choosing De La Americans Mayer, William B. Allen for School Superintendent, and John Hillman for City Assessor. The nomination for Beceiver of Taxes was left upon. The Democrats renominated Dr. William Rice for Mayor, J. C. Encke for School Superintendent, C. B. Yard for Receiver of Taxes, and Thomas Lenard for City Assessor.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

LOUISVILLE, April 9 .- The Republican ward elections were held here yesterday, to select delegates to the State Convention, to be held next Wednesday. General Grant has carried the-city, eight out of twelve wards having given instructions to vote for him. I wo wards were instructed for Sherman.

FIVE OHIO COUNTIES FOR BLAINE.

Washington, April 8 .- A private telegram from Columbus, Ohio, says Columbiana County has instructed for Blaine, making five counties solid for Bisine, against three with divided delegations up to this time.

THREE ANTI-TILDEN DELEGATES CHOSEN. CANTON, N. Y., April 9 .- In the St. Lawkence County ild Assembly District Democratic Con-vention here to-day the following anti-Tilden delegates to the State Convention were chosen: W. H. Sawyer, H. D. Carpenter and Huam Bartlett.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT MEETINGS. The regular monthly meeting of the XVIIIth

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. No. 214 East Thirty-fourth-st. No business of importance was transacted, and after the regular routine pro-ceedings the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the XXth Assembly District Republican clation was held last evening in Brevoort Hall, No 154 East Fifty-fourth-st. S. B. Smith presided. There was a large attendance. The names of fourteen persons were proposed for membership, and fourteen new mem bers were elected. The Committee on Admissions re bers were elected. The Committee on Admissions reported adversely upon seven names, and they were rejected by the Association. A communication was read
requesting that members of the Association in sympathy
with the movement of the Republicans of the several
districts to attend the Chicago Convention as an organization, the chief purpose being to lessen the expense
by cooperation, to send their names to the committee
having the matter in charge. The following appointments were made by the chairman: On Executive Committee—Floyd 8. F. Fields, John Brady, Henry Miller,
B. A. Anceman, Raphael Clark, Henry Babeuf, Bedjamin F. Meserole; on the Committee on Admissions—
Mesers. Van Brunt and Lemnau.

FURTHER THAN EVER FROM UNION. NO PROSPECT OF RECONCILING TILDEN AND TAM-

Advices received at the rooms of the Kelly State Committee in this city indicate that all of the Assembly Districts will be represented at the Kelly State Convention. Some of the anti-Tilden Democrats in the interior wished to send delegates to the regular commit the delegates to Mr. Tilden. This was deemed bad policy by the Kelly managers, who advised that delegations, composed as far as possible of representative men in their districts, be sent to the Kelly Convention.

The Kelly managers do not believe that there will be eratic Convention. The delegates sent by that Con vention to Cincinnati may not be formally instructed to vote for Mr. Tilden, but the great majority will be for him, and under the unit rule this will make the dele-

gation soil t for him.

The Sub-Committee of the Irving Hall Executive Committee, to which was referred the proposition of the Democratic Union that it should unite with the other factions of the Democracy in this city in sending a dele-gation to the Syracuse Convention, yesterday acut its regation to the syracuse Convention, yesterusy sent its reply declining the proposition. The committee says that "the unconditional support of condidates nominated by National and State Conventions convened in accordance with the time-honored usages of the Democratic perty is a cardinal principle and obligation imposed upon every Democratic organization; and to recognize and megotiate with any faction toat arrogates to itself the privilege of violating this essential rule of pointical action would be a dangerous precedent and a famil concession."

cession."

The Tummany Conference Committee this evening will decide on the proposition of the Democratic Union. It was generally understood last evening that the committee would recommend that no action be taken which would in any way bind the Tammany organization to support Mr. Tilden.

THE CINCINNATI CHARTER ELECTION. CINCINNATI, April 9 .- The official count of Monday's election shows that Mr. Eshelby, the Repub-

GENERAL HUNTER WITHDRAWS. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 9 .- General Morton C. Hunter authorizus the peess of this city to withdraw his name from the list of Republican candidates for the Governorship, which will be done to-morrow. The cause is ill-health.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH CLAIMS.

St. Louis, April 9 .- The hearing of the telegraph cases was continued yesterday before Judges McCrary and Treat in the United States Court. The closing argument in behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company was made by Judge C. Beckwith, of Chicago. Considerable interest was shown in the proceedings, the court-room being crowded with mem-bers of the bar and others. Judge Beckwith called at-tention to the allegations of the bill, and to the fact that the plaintiff had been in peaceable possession of its telegraphic property along the line of the Union Pa Railroad for over ten years at the time when it was violently wrested from it. The question of the present hearing was whether the plaintiff was entitled to be restored to the possession and control of the line, if the

circumstances required it.

Judge McCrary said he would, at an early day, sene his decision in the matter to the clerk of the Court at Omaha. In reply to counsel, Judge McCrary said he

omana. In reply to counsel, study stacking said he would not take up the mandamus case except in its regular order.

At the afternoon session the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, relative to the occupation of the Comaha Bridge by the wires of the Telegraph Company was taken up, and, after an argument, Judge McCrary rendered the following opinion:

"I thuk it is manifest that this case is not in a condition now for the determination of the absolute rights of the parties under the configuration under the aw.

of the parties under the contract or under the aw.
. . . I am disposed to modify this order so as to make it perfectly clear that the Union Pacific Raifroad Company is at liberty to institute all legal proceedings for the purpose of electing the paintiff or for the purpose of cancelling the contract under which the defendant claims to hold."

SUICIDE OF A LAW STUDENT.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 9 .- A special dispatch from Marshall to The News says: William Stead man, a young and talented law student, entered a Securing the pistol, he went to his father's office and nanded his brother letters addressed to his father and Mother.

He then shot himself through the right temple, dving in twenty minutes. In his letters he states that the cause of the act was his rejection for entrance at West Point two years ago.

THE PROPOSED NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

Toronto, Ont., April 9 .- A deputation consisting of the following gentlemen left here for Ottawa last evening, to interview the Governor-General and Ministers on the subject of the proposed International Park at Ningara Falls: Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, of the State of New-York; the Hon. J. T. Gardner, Director of the State Survey; the Hon. Francis A. Stout and the Hon. Fred. Law Olmstead; the Hon. S. Pettibone. Ningara Falls, N. Y.; the Hon. f. Mallen, Negara Falls; the Hon. J. T. Bush, Clifton, Ont., and Mr. G. H. Howard, Clifton.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Norwich, Conn., April 9 .- The Providence Conference elects the following full list of delegates to the General Conference; Clerical dele Talbot and Henry D. Robinson, Clerical reserve delegates—Edgar F. Clark and Dudley P. Leavitt. Lay delegates—Gorge M. Eddy and Smith S. Tubestt, Lay reserve delegates—Z. L. Bicknell and U. S. Gardner.

A MURDER CONFESSED AT DEATH'S DOOR.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 9 .- George Marks, in 1855, was the proprietor of a small tavers, and at that time the body of a man was found in the creek. It was that of a travelling salesman who had stopped at the tavern a short time before. On Monday last Marks died, and it is now reported that when lying on his death-bed he confessed that he and a man named Wedder murdered the salesman. Wedder cannot be found.

A GREAT CARGO OF COTTON.

New-Orleans, April 9 .- The ship Alexander, loaded through the Champion press, has cleared for Liverpool with 5,751 bales of cotton, all under the none in the cabin or crew spaces, weighing 2,997,137 pounds. The Alexander is 1,118 tons register, and therefore carries 2,502 pounds, or over five bales, to the ton. This is unprecedented, and shows an average gain over previous cargoes of 1,413 bales.

GENERAL GRANT AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9 .- At 1 o'clock to-day General Grant arrived by special train from New-Orkans, and was received by a company of artillery of the Washington Blues (colored). There was no public demonstration of any consequence. He is the guest of the Cottou Exchange, and was taken to the Manassas Club. He will be entertained by these gentlemen this evening, ann will hold a reception for the colored people at the United States Court-room.

KILLING A POLICEMAN.

Shortly after midnight this morning Coroner Simms completed the inquest in the case of Officer James M. Stone, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, who was assaulted and struck on the head with a stone, on February 29, by some members of the "Smoky Hollow Gang," in South Brooklyn. He received a fracture of the skull. He lingered at the Long Island College Hos-Assembly District Republican Association, presided over the skull. He lingered at the Long Island College Hos by Bernard Bigliu, was held last evening at Glass Hail, pital until April 1, when he died. The inquest was begun

Wednesday evening, and more than fifty witnesses were examined. The jury found that Stone's death was caused by a stone thrown by Daniel Burke, who was aided in the assault by Joseph Mungerford, Patrick Haulon, and Thomas Herron. The five men were committed to the Raymond Street Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM. DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE UTE AGREEMENT -MR VEST'S PLAN OF DEALING WITH THE IN-

WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The Indian problem has seeived this week very full and intelligent consideration in the Senate. The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the agreement with the Utes is on all hands considered as the first experimental step in the inauguration of a new general Indian policy. and its consideration has therefore been made the occasion for a good deal of discussion of topics not strictly germane to the bill itself.

The measure has not yet been disposed of; but an understanding was reached before the adjournment this afternoon that a vote shall be taken upon it on Monday. If a vote had been taken to-day the bill would have been passed by a considerable majority. Just before the adjournment Schator Edmunds. who had not up to that time taken any part in the discussion, began to point out legal defects in the measure, and although it is still probable that the bill will be adopted, it is very likely to be amended in some essential respects to meet the views of the Senator from Vermont,

The oratorical event of the debate, and in fact of the entire session thus far, was the speech of Senator Vest to-day in advocacy of the new departure in dealing with the savages. Senator Vest is the chief promoter of the bill for opening up the Indian Territory for settlement by white people, and his speech to-day was interpreted in the light of its bearing upon that measure rather than by its effect upon the fate of the pending bill. He declared that sentimental point of view alone, and that the press and the pulpit are gushing over in a very unpractical manner, while in the West it is a living, practical issue, present before the people day and night.

Hitherto our National policy of dealing with the Indians, he said, has been an obstacle to any

the Indians, he said, has been an obstacle to any advancement on the part of the savages. Out of 380 treaties made with Indian tribes, in all but one we have steadily refused them the right of individual commerce and individual responsibility. We have made them wards and kept them like children, and now hold up our hands in horror because they have not become civilized. Civilization under such circumstances has been impossible.

Mr. Vest quoted from the teports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing that there are now in the United States 125,000 half civilized, 98,000 faily civilized and 78,000 wholly barbarous Indians. He advocated a policy of placing the civilized and half civilized and half civilized from the civilized and half civilized floating "blanket savages," or nomals, over to the care of the War Department.

Senator Morgan has made several very able legal arguments against the measure, his objection being that it is neither a treaty as with a foreign power, nor, strictly speaking, legislation; since, if the measure is passed, it will not become a law until it has received the assent of the Utes.

BURROWING IN THE TREASURY VAULTS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.)
WASHINGTON, April 9.—A good deal of curiosity is manifested in regard to the progress of Senator Davis's Treasury investigation. It was understood, nony, and had actually completed his report. The document has not, however, seen the light yet, and the two or three high-salaried experts are still emthe two of three high-salaried experts are still employed about something. Every one connected with the work has been cantioned not to talk about it; although it is pretty well understood that there are no sensational developments to be made, and that the committee will simply confine itself to making recommendations based upon the knowledge they have gained for some improvement in the methods of Treasury bookkeeping.

LARGE INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information, which is derived from official returns: There arrived at the port of New-York during the month of March, 1880, 23,616 passengers, 21,658 of whom were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1879 the total number of passengers arrived at the port was 7,736, of whom 5,965 were immigrants.

The arrivals for the three months ended March 31,

The arrivals for the three months ended March 31, 1880, were: Immigrants, 35,825; citizens of the United States returned, 4,49%; solourners, 868; tetal, 41,191. For the three months ended March 31, 1879; immigrants, 11,114; citizens of the United States returned, 3,878; solourners, 842; total, 14,834.

For the tweive months ended March 31, 1880; Immigrants, 103,656; citizens of the United States returned, 32,022; solourners, 6,004; total, 201,682. For the tweive months ending March 31, 1879; Immigrants, 53,833; citizens of the United States returned, 31,897; solourners, 6,075; total, 124,805.

MR. HEWITT TO MR, FINLEY. WASHINGTON, April 9.-II. H. Finley received to-day a letter from Mr. Abram 8. Hewitt in which he says: "The effect of these everlasting quarels between Democrats is to destroy the confidence of

the people in the capacity of the Democratic party for self-government. I had already written to Mr. Springer that you had accertained to r-present Mr. Tiden and that you had written me a letter which plannly showed that your relations with him did not enable you to get his views, and I have sent him a copy of your letter so that there will be no excuse hereafter for charging you with being the representative of Mr. Tiden."

Washington, Friday, April 9, 1880. In the suit of Licutement Wetmore against Admiral Porter, Judge Cox to-day decided against the plain-uff.

The Jicarvilla Apaches have finished their business with the Interior Department and will soon return to New-Mexico.

of placing on the free dist all American publications sent by mail into Canada. The negotiations with the Chippewas have not been

concluded, as some of the chiefs want an allotment in severalty, to which the others object. The question will be submitted to the tribe for decision. Postmaster-General has suspend d the order prohibiting the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money orders to the Commonwealth Distribution Company and the Kentucky State Lottery

A general order was issued by the Superintendent of the Ratiway Mail Service to-day giving notice that on and after Monday, the 12th inst., additional ratiway post office service will be established between Cincinnati. Oheo, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Ohoo, and Indianapolis, Ind.

The following Board of Visitors for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., was determined upon to-day:
Professor Wayland, of Yale College Law School; Colonel Alex W.Campbell, of West Virginia; General Lloyd W. Aspinwall, of New-York; General W. H. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Colonel E. B. Stoddard, of Massachusetts; and the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

The Democratic Senators held another caucus this

norning in regard to the expediency of taking up the Kellogg-Spofford resolutions and pushing them to action during the present session, and sgain adjourned without reaching any decision. Matters have, however, ad-vanced so far that the opinion now prevails that a decision to take the resolutions up after the Geneval Award bill is disposed of will be reached to-

In the case of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri against George E. Ketchum et al., decided by the United States Supreme Court on the 22d of March, N. A. Cowdrey, of the counsel for the appellants, asked leave on Wednesday to file the petition of the railroad company for leave to pay its mortgage debt and receive back its railroad. Permission to file the petition was granted.

General Badan, United States Consul-General at Lon den, in a dispatch dated March 12, 1880, calls attention to the enormous increase of exports from London to the United States. For the quarter ending December 31, 1879, the amount was over \$16,000,000. The increase over the previous quarter was about \$8,000,000, and over the corresponding quarter in 1878 over \$11,000,000. The amount of the present quarter, the Consul states, is likely to exceed the preceding one.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to recommend the following appointments as superintendents of the National Soldiers' Homes: General William B. Frankin, of Connecticut, to succeed General William B. Frankin, of Connecticut, to succeed General B. F. Butler; General Charles Roberts, of Maine, to succeed Frederick Smythe; General M. T. McMahon, of New-York, to succeed General J. H. Martindale; Major D. C. Fulton, of Wisconsin, to succeed E. B. Walcott; General J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, to succeed Thomas O. Osborne, and General Jose Parker, of New-Jersey, to succeed H. G. Stebbias.

For Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

CADET WHITTAKER'S CASE.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY IN SESSION. THE ASSAULT MINUTELY DESCRIBED BY WHITTA KER-REITERATING HIS FORMER STATEMENT-EXPERTS TO BE EMPLOYED TO SHOW THAT HE WEOTE THE WARNING NOTES.

The Board of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War in the case of the alleged outrage on colored Cadet Whittaker organized at West Point yesterday. Whittaker was examined at length, and reiterated his former statements in regard to the assault. He said he expected to pass his examination for graduation, though his social isolation had affected his studies. A piece of an officer's belt is said to have been found in his room. An attempt will be made to show that Whittaker wrote the warning notes he claims to have received. The recorder of the Court yesterday referred to him as

INDIGNATION IN THE SENATE. COMMENTS IN THE SENATE ON THE WHITTAKER

CASE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, April 9,-Some things were said

the West Point Military Academy to which the pupils and instructors in that institution ought to Senator Logan introduced a resolution calling upon the Socretary of War for any information in

during the morning hour in the Senate to-day about

his possession in regard to the alleged outrage upon

Mr. Voorhees said that be had a good many years ago come to regard graduates of West Point with savagery. There was no extent to which the Government ought not to go to put an end to the outrages committed there, and if that was found impossible the institution ought to be abolished.

Senator Bruce spoke with feeling. He did not believe, he said, that this young man had mutilated himself; but if such was really the case the country ought to know it. The Senate had been for several days considering measures for the civilization of the Indians. It would do well to consider means for elfeeting a similar reform at West Point.

Senator Hoar did not think this case ought to be onfounded with ordinary cases of hazing, which have existed in all colleges. The colored boy who enters West Point is in as complete solitude as ever Robinson Crusoe was upon his island. He is left absolutely without associates; nobody speaks to or absolutely without associates; nobody speaks to or calls upon him, nobody comforts him or sympathizes with him in sickness or sorrow. When he enters a recitation-room and takes his place upon a bench, that bench is vacated by the others. He feared the instructors at West Point had not taken pains to impress upon the minds of their pupils that the basest thing they can do is to freat young colored in a as persons to be excluded from the sympathies and associations of their fellow-students.

The resolution was not acted upon, the morning bour having expired before the discussion was fin-

The resolution was not acted upon, the morning hour having expired before the discussion was fin-ished.

WHITTAKER'S STORY OF THE ATTACK. HIS TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY-CUSED-A PIECE OF AN OFFICER'S BELT FOUND

WEST POINT, April 9 .- The Court of Inquiry ordered by the Secretary of War to investigate the outrace upon the colored endet Whittaker, and the imputations on his character incident thereto, convened Alfred Mordecal, president; Captain Charles W. Ravmond, lieutenant; Samuel E. Tiliman, lieutenant; Clinton B. Sears, recorder. Lieut nant John G. D. Knight at the request of Whittaker, was appointed to advise the cadet—the accused, it might almost be said; for the theory that Walttaker had committed the outrage upon pursued, and the Recorder unthinkingly referred to him

The Court was held in toe Library. Many officers and lades of the post were present, and also many strangers Amone those in court were: The Rev. Justin D. Pulton, who told a reporter that he land come up to show What-taker that he had the sympathy of one white man at least; Professor R. T. Greener, of Washington, Professot N. Shepard, of Cornwall, General Schoffeld, the Rev. Larned and de Janon, of the Military Academy.

white body-belt and white gloves, entered the room, and sainted. After a short talk with his counsel, he was swarp, and was called to the stand as the first witness. His manner was cool and self-possessed. His answers to the questions were frank and unhesitatingly given. He bore no marks of having been severely beaten; but the cuts of across the room, it was with a decided map. This, no said, was emised by the cuts upon bis feet, and the stiffness of his ankies from the binding of the cotta. He is a very light mulatto, and could hardly be selected as "the colored cadet" while standing in the ranks with

his whiter comrades.

In his testimony he first teld the story of the attack upon him with ne variation whatever from that already published. Upon his cross-examination by the Recorder, he said that there was a dlm light only in the room, less inghi than gasligat-more like moonlight. His room curtains were down. He saw plainly a small light like a candle, in the hand of one of the men, who stood near the head of the bed. Whittaker identified, as accurate a tingram of his room and the hall adjoining, which had been drawn on the blackhoard.

THE STORY OF THE OUTRAGE. "I was first forced on to the floor," be said, "after the man had sprang on me, in a crouching position; then I was farown over so that I lay with my head toward the back of the alcove and alongside of the bed. My feet were fied to the bed, near the foot. Then I was struck, I thank with a fist; afterward I was hit on the left side of the head with some sort of a club. After the men had gone, I called for help loud enough to have been heard across the bull, or in the next room, or in the room below. After that I swoomed or fell asteep, and knew nothing more until brought to consciousness by the surgeon. I straighed throughout the attack as well as I could. I should say it was with sensors that my hair was cut. But my ears were cut with a single blade. There were used two cuts on the little ton of my left loot, made white twing my feet. My hands were tied with the pains logether. The cords hurt, but did not cut me. I could nove my fingers. I tried to reach down and release my feet. I tried to pail abod, but the cords cut. The bed is a heavy iron one, and I add move it a little. My feet were numb when the cords were cut, and still led so. After the suggestion to put a handkerchief under my cut, I heard no sound of appling, meanly proposal to cut out the name from the madia cehief. I have seen it since, and It looks tike a codet handkerchief. I recognized no voters, but the voices seemed to be disguised. I do not think the masks were not such as are used for masquerade parties. I think my hair was cut in the back, on the side and on lop."

Witttaker here showed the back of his head, on which

think my hair was cut in the back, on the side and on top."

Whittaker here showed the back of his head, on which were light patcles, where the hair had been clamslip cut.

"I changed my pillow-case," he continued, "Satorday morning, The had-brims the men wore were not very broad. I have no citizens' clothes in my room. I have missed no handkerchiefs. The steps of the men as they went out sounded as though they were in their stocking fact. I heard no steps after the m. In had passed my door, nor any talking. They did not address each other by mano. I have seen a neck-tie found in my room. I think I my bound at least three hours. I did not hear reveille in the morning, although I usually do and have never sient through if. When the surgeon came I thought my assailants had returned. My nose had bled; but I am not subject to that trouble. There was no bruise on my nose. I have Indian clubs in my room, but should not say I was struck with one."

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT. "I have had no recent trouble with any cadet. I have ately been a section-marcher of my section, but have had no occasion to speak to any cadet in other than th usual manner. I know of no occasion for ill-feeling against me. I suspect no particular person of this attack. From their bearing or 'setting up' I could not say whether my assailants were cadets or not. They say whether my assaliants were endets or not. They bore themselves genteelly. My personal feeling and hope have always been that I should get through the course at the academy, and I have had no recent cause for discouragement. I have speken of resigning. I got gloomy news from my mother, and wrote her that I would resign unless I could errange for her reut. This I have done, by a loan which is to be repaid upon my graduation. The arrangement was concluded some weeks before this affair. My failure to graduate would certainly disappoint my mother and other friends. My mother did not want me to resign oven to pay her rent. I have no acquaintances nere except Mr. Simpson, of Highland Falls, who has charge of the Academy bath-rooms and boot-blacking department.

ing department.

I do not think there is any prejudice against me on the part of my instructors, and think I shall have a fair

chance to get through. My social isolation has had some effect upon my studies. I have a Bible in my room, and read it regularly. I have not missed any leaves from it. I smelt no burning paper in my room." To bis counsel Whittaker further explained his position while lying on the floor.

At the afternoon session of the Court he described more minutely the dress of his assailants, and explained the arrangement of his room. He also disclaimed any connection with the writing of the notes he claims to have received, and all connection with the affair. Monday night he wrote to his mother of the warning note he received on Sunday.

day night he wrote to his mother of the warning note he received on Sunday.

"I now think," he continued, "that there is a similarity of writing between the two notes received. I did make several distinct efforts to free mysalf before I became insensible." The strips of belting with which he had been tied were here introduced and identified. His Bible was also introduced. He said he thought there were some notes on the fly-isaves of his Bible, but no lists of names. He did not identify some pieces of paper that were found in his room, which were ragged and discolored at the edges as though they had been lighted.

Licutenant Kuight, Whittaker's counsel, then showed Whittaker some pieces of white canvas belting, which be had found in his own room, but which were not his. He said the eye-let holes in one of them marked it as a sword-belt, such as cadet officers wear. Licutenant Knight then tested the strength of one of the pieces with which Whittaker had been tied, which broke only after a vigorous effort, as he braced himself against a chair.

chair.

To Major Morlecai Whittaker said that his failure to graduate would not release him from repaying the money he had be orrowed for his mother. After a few questions as to his position by other members of the court, relating to the fact that pieces of broken looking glass were found together in the forward part of the alcove of Whittaker's room, the court adjourned until to-morrow. At the dress-parade this evening the orders published contained an authorization to the court to employ a stenographer and an expert in writing. It is said here that an effort will be made to show an identity between Whittaker's writing and that of the warning notes he has received.

Professor R. T. Greener, of Washington, is here to look after the interests of Whittaker, whose family are well-known to him, and whom he prepared for West Point. Professor Greener was the first colored graduate of Harvard University, and has been identified with the exodus and other colored interests. He says that he has known Whittaker for many years, and knows him to be absolutely truthful, and in every way worthy.

Professor Greener brought a letter from the Seretary of War directing the Commandant to give Greener the freedom of the post and court, but he takes no part in the trial, and is here simply as Whittaker's friend.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Augusta, Ga., April 9 .- A meeting of citizens was neid here to day to make arrangements for the reception of the excursion party from Cincinnati next week. A resolution in fayor of greater trade with Cin-cinnati was adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 .- Articles of incorporation of the San Francisco and Northern Railroad were filed to-day. The company is owned by a New-York syndicate, who have purchased and consolidated

RICHMOND, April 9 .- The Board of Directors of the Richmond and Alleghamy Railread Company to-day elected Francis O. French, of New-York, president of the company, vice G. M. Bartholomew resigned. Conveyance of the rights, properly and franchises of the Buchanan and Clifton Forge. Railway was complet-ed, and the mortrage securing the issue of the bonds of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company was

CHICAGO, April 9 .- A special dispatch from report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission shows that at Chicago there are 19 warehouses of Class A, with warehouse registry of that city reports that the working capacity of these worchouses is only about 13,000,000 bushels; there being 11 grades of Winter wheat, 10 of Spring wheat, 9 of corn, 5 of oats, 4 of rye and 10 of barley, to be kept separate cach from each. The increase in storage capacity during 1879 was 52,000 bushels."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9 .- The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the year ended December, 1879, shows: ss earnings, \$10.012,819; an increase over 1878 of \$1,561,000. Expenses, including taxes, \$5,473,994; an increase of \$68,148. Net earnings, \$4,538,924; an increase of \$879,570. During the year the company acquired by construction or purchase 535 miles of road. The expenditures for construction and permanent improvement, were \$1,452,801. The carnings from freight were, \$6,850,775; from passengers, \$2,273,701; from mails, oxpress, etc., \$888,363.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE AND DROUGHT IN CUBA. HAVANA, April 9.—The cane on the Paso Real Plantation, near Trinidad, has been destroyed by tire. The loss will amount to 200 hogsheads of sugar. The drought continues, and cattle are dying from it in the Vuelta-Abajo region.

the Vuelta-Abala region.

At HHATSVILLE, N. Y.—LOSS, \$48,000.

Potsdam, N. Y., April 9.—A fire this morning at Hatsville, two mites from here, destroyed the large gang sawmill of the Raquet River Lumber Company. A high wind was blowing. Loss, \$48,000: inpany. A high wind was blowing. Loss, \$48,000; in-surance about \$17,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

FLAMES IN A DWELLING-HOUSE. dwelling house No. 142 West Twenty-fifth-st., occupied by Alexander Rice. The furniture wasdamaged \$1,500, and the building, which is the property of Joseph Morgan, to the extent of \$300. The cause of the fire is not known. Fire broke out Thursday afternoon in the

A WESTERN PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9 .- A despatch to The Pioneer-Press says a destructive prairie fire rages north of Sioux Fails, Dakota. Several farmers have lost their buildings and crops, and it is rumored several per-sons have been fatally burned.

THE EXODUS FROM THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 9 .- The exodus from Yesterday a party of 300, a majority of whom are young men, left Halifax for Boston.

OPPOSING A BUFFALO BILL.

representative entrans was held here to hight in opposi-tion to the proposed bill before the Legislature to change the organization of the present police system of Buffalo. Buffalo, April 9 .- A mass-meeting of

THE CURRIE MURDER CASE.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 9 .- A special dispatch to The News from Marshall says: The Currie mur-der case has been set for the April term court.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. RACING IN JULY AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9.—The incetings of the fraud Central Trotting Circuit begin here on July 27.

THE BARK DOUGLASS A TOTAL WRECK.
ABSLCOM, N. J., April 9,—The British bark
Douglass, before reported ashore near Feck's Reuch, has been
given up as a total loss. The crew have gone to New-York. ACCIDENTALLY SILLED.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 9.—Captain Patrick McAlNATCHEZ, wiss., April 9.—Captain Patrick McAlnoter, who commanded a towboat, was accidentally shot and
utter by Captain Glazer, of the marry Brown, near this point

Lessburg, Va., April 9.—The negro murderer Some Hobinson was hanged here this morning. The Sheriff asked Robinson if he had anything to say. He answered, "No confession to make," Robinson had been convicted of shooting Edward Thomas, with whom he had quarrelied.

So confession to mase. From the bod quarrelled.

A CHURCH TO BE TRANSF DRMED.

St. LOUIS, April 9.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have purchased the Union Methodist church at a cost of \$57,000, and will at it up for the purposes of their organization.

A MEETING OF WAR VETERANS.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Association of officers of the late War was held in this city to-day. Colonel William E. Potter, of Cumberland, was elected presents.

A NEW CHICAGO JOURNAL PROPOSED.

CHICAGO, April 9.—There is a project on foot here among prominent and wealthy Democrats to start a two-cent morning newspaper on a permanent basis. Mayor Hairison is reported to be interested in it. Arrange-mento are expected to be complete for its issue in about three weeks.

to be complete for its issue in about three weeks.

A GRASD PARADE IN MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—To-day the forty-second anniversary of the Free Department was celebrated by the usual parade. The streets were crowded with people. There were five companies in the line, with their steamer and trucks richly adorned, and a full complement of officers and mea.

THE NEW-YORK STATE ARMORY.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 8.—General Wylie, Chief of Ordanance, General Oliver, Inspector-General, and Colonel Duran, Superintendent, are here to-day inspecting the New-York State Armory, just completed. The structure is an imposing one, and the citizens are very prout of it. The military authorities say that the armory is the best one in the State of its size.

A PASTOR SEEKING VINDICATION

PRICK FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE LIBERALS STILL CONQUERING. NET GAIN OF 97 SKATS MADE BY THE DELTES LIBERALS—A TURKISH MINISTER CALLS AME CAN AUTHORITY IN QUESTION—A STRAMER SU

It is now apparent that the British Liberals will be stronger in the new Parliament than the Conervatives were in the last. The net gain up to last night was ninety-seven seats. In Constantinople Savas Pacha demands the surrender of an Ameri can citizen whom the United States Consul-General recently sentenced to imprisonment for manalangi-

THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN.

ter. The steamer Darita has been sunk on the

LIBERAL VICTORY IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Friday, April 9, 1880. The Times estimates the Liberals in the new House will number about 340, and the Home Rulem from 60 to 65. The Conservatives can hardly count on more than 250. The Liberals will thus find their position in the new Parliament nearly the same as that of the present Government in the late Parliament.

The Liberal Executive Committee has sent a deputation to Hawarden, to urge Mr. Gladstone to consent to a public reception in London.

It is stated that on the return to London of Mr. Cross.

It is stated that on the return to London of Mr. Cross.

the Home Secretary, and Mr. Stanley, the Secretary for War, a Cabinet council will be hold, probably on next

M. E. Grant Duff (Liberal) for Eigin District, reelected.

Right Hon. Hugh Law and Sir Thomas McClure (Libera's) for Londonderry County, both reclected.

The Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader, and Mr.
R. W. Gratton (Liberal) for Lancashire, Northeast—a
Liberal gain of two seats.

The Marquis of Hartington had already been returned
from the Radnor burghs; his election today from
Northeast Lancashire, together with that of Mr. Grafton, defeated the Conservative candicates—Mr. Chamberlain Starkie, member of the last House, and Mr. W.
F. Ectoyd. The poil stood as follows; Lord Hartington
(Liberal) 6.682, Mr. Gratton (Liberal) 6.513, Mr. Ecrovd
(Conservative) 5.231, Mr. Starkie (Conservative) 5.185.
The Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Liberal), for Is. of Wight—a
Liberal gain. The Hon. A. D. Ellhott (Liberal), for Roxburgashire—a Liberal gain. Golonel Joicey and Mr.
Charles M. Palmer (Liberals), for Durban, North; the
latter reclected—a Liberal gain. Mesers. Edward F.
Litton (Liberal) and John W. Ellison-Macarinay (Conservative), for Tyrone, the latter reclected—a Liberal
gain. Mesers. Findlater and Given for Monaghan—two
Liberal gains. Lord Moreton (Liberal), for Gloucestershire, West—a Liberal gain. Mr. L. P. Pugh (Liberal),
for Cardiganshire—a Liberal gain.

THE NET RESULT SO PAR. LONDON, Saturday, April 10, 1880. morning says the results already achieved insure a Liberal major ty in the next Parliament of at least eighty, independent of Home Rule support.

The Liberal net gain is now ninety-seven seats.

THE DOWNFALL OF BEACONSFIELD.

THE DOWNFALL OF BEACONSFIELD.

The Times, in its leading editorial this morning, says:

The Queen is expected to arrive in England by the
end of next week. We may therefore expect that a
very few days will see the formal close of the
Beaconsfield Administration. At Lord Beaconsfield's
age, it is probable that his active career is over,
and that he will not again wield power. His career has
been an emiment one, and by a great majority of his
countrymen he will not fail to be regarded with the respect due one of the most distinguished of statesmen.

The arricle concludes: "If Mr. Gindstone remmins outside the Ministry, it will be impossible to constitute it on
a thoroughly stable basis."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ATTITUDE.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Priday, April 9. 1880.

Regarding Prince Bismarck's resignation, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

The Emperor William has replied to the request of Prince Bismarck procisely as was expected, and with a promptness which precludes the idea of much reflection. On Thready atternoon the Prince's petition was presented, and an answer was returned on the following day. Prince Bismarck kept his own counsel up to the last moment, and even took pains to conceal his intention from his own family until the public should become aware of the event.

On Saturday the meeting and vote of the Federal Conceil had taken place, while on Sunday and Monday, respectively, the Chancellor sent for and seriously remonstrated with certain high Imperial officials who had ventured to act much too independently in the matter. By Tuesday his mind was made up, and drawing up his

DISPUTING AMERICAN AUTHORITY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, April 9, 1880 An American citizen accused of the murder of a Turk, was recently tried before Mr. Heap, the Consul-General of the United States. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two months' in

Sawas Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has protested against the right of the American Consul to try the case, and demands the surrender of the prisoner to the Ottoman authorities. Mr. Heap declines to sur-render him.

THE MONTANA AGAIN AFLOAT. LONDON, Friday, April 9, 1880. The Guion Line steamer Montana, Captain Gattd, from New-York, March 2, via Queenstown the 12th, for Liverpool, which went on the rocks in Cooks Bay, Helyhead, on the 13th, and was subsequently placed in a secure position, is now affoat, and moored to a Government buoy.

THE STEAMER DARITA SUNK. LONDON, Friday, April 9, 1880.

The steamer Darita has been sunk by a collision on the river Danube. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were drowned.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR. PANAMA, March 31 .- The latest information concerning affairs at the seat of the Peru-Chilian war is made up of rumors from unofficial and unauthentic sources. They relate chiefly to a reverse suffered by the

Chilians at or near Moquegua. There are two reports concerning the affair. One is that the Peruvian forces, numbering about 7,500 men, surprised the camp of the First Division of the Chilian army in Moquegus, and, after cutting one regiment to pieces—the "Santiago No. 1," the flower of the Chilian army—drove the other regiments out of the town, upon their main body, which was encamped a few miles further down the valley.

The other report is that Mr. Sotomayor, the Chilian Milester of War, icarning that the Arequipa force, under Minister of War, learning that the Arequipa force, under command of Colonel Caceres, which was on the way to reinforce Montero at Arica, had effected a junction with

Colonel Layseca's command at a point known as Los Angeles, resolved to attack them. With four regiments of infantry, one battery (mountain), and a squadron of cavalry, he marched to the attack, it is said, dader cover of the night. Instead of surprising the Peruvians, he himself was led into an ambuscade, where his fluest seed as having escaped out of an effe tive force of 1,200 men. The total loss reported is 1,300 Chilians Effled, besides wenneded and prisoners.

Mr. Sotemavor, who planned this brilliant action, is a lawyer by profession, and the expedition to Moquegua, organized by him, has been severely condenned by General Escala and other able commanders.

The Panama Star and Heraid says that an hour before the Pizarro sailed from Cailao, the steamer Mendeau arrived from the South, bringing the important news of the surprise of the Chilians at Moquegua. By Fieteros and others, however, who came on board at these point, and who were nearly all Chilians, it was admitted that a scrious reverse had been sustained at Moquegua. Colonel Larseca's command at a point known as Los An

TOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Friday, April 9, 1880.

The Paris Patric denies the truth of the report that M.
Wallon has been assassinated.

The Duchess of Mariborough's Irish Relief Fund now
amounts to the sum of \$107.891, of which the sum of
£86,622 has been expended.

Baron Von Hoffmann, at his own request, has been relieved of his functions as Austro-Hungarian Minister of
Finance, and Herr Sziavy has been appointed his successor.

The Spanish Congress has approved the decase fixing the strength of the permanent army in Cuba at 40,000 men. Congress has also limited the Scatting debt of Cuba to \$6,000,000, except in the event of an emergency.

M. Krapotkine. Editor of the Nikilist organ The Tocsin (the Gong) at Geneva, has been invited by the Cantonal authorities to quit Geneva, and has accordingly moved to the village of Montreux, on the Canton of Yaud.